BUT NOT UNITE HE HAD WROUGHT MAPOC IN THE DENTIST'S OFFICE.

mughing One Made Him Obstreperens, and He Kicked a Hele in the Window and Househed Things-Three Mon Finally Overme Him with the Aid of Chlorofors In the heart of the meadows of Hackenseck lies a little swamp-surrounded village which people east Arlington. Esq., a quiet person. ople call Arlington. Here lives John Riggs.

Like all the Riggses, John is quite corpulent. His muscles, however, are as well developed as those of an ox, and, altogether, John has as fine a physique as you will find in a day's The only pain he ever felt was in his teeth. John's teeth were always very bad.

In this frog-surrounded village, there also lives Dr. L. E. Estier, dental surgeon-a mildmannered little man, who wouldn't hurt a fly. unless the fly wanted to have a tooth filled. Dr. Estler's office is a cosy little place, on the second floor of a brick building, with nice big indows through which the sufferer can see the sky.

Swamp is Mr. Thompson, the druggist, whose store is directly below Dr. Estler's office. Mr. Thompson is a very atrong man, though not quite as strong as Mr. Riggs, and when he makes up his mind to do a thing it is his pride to do it,

And last of the dramatis personm there is Dr. Lightfoot, who often drops into Mron's store and grumbles about the fin health of the community. Now the story be-

On Friday morning Mr. Riggs's teeth began jumped and thumped and humped and the nerves of the bicusplds buzzed and sizzled and the nerves of the incisors danced and leaped and frolicked in their tiny canals-and Mr. Riggs wished he were dead. He felt each individual nerve making frantic efforts to burst through the tooth into the open air. When he opened his mouth, the cold air trebled the pain. When he closed it with a snap he felt several million devils shooting through his nervous system with barbed pitchforks in their hands. Mr. Riggs went to Dr. Estler's office.

"Oh. Doctor," he groaned. "Pull'em out. Pull'em all out."

The dentist examined them carefully, and then said.

then said:
I'll tell you, John. I can stop the pain for

"Til tell you, John. I can stop the pain for you, but it will only be a temperary relief. You'd better have them all out and get a plate."

"Oh, Lord! Puil 'em out! Puil 'em out!"

"Do you want them all out?"

"Puil 'em out! Puil 'em all out! Oh-h-h-h!
This is hell!"

"Now just hold still for a moment and I'lt give you gas. Easy, now! There! Keep your mouth ofen—wide open. That's it! Now take long, deep breaths."

He had placed the mouthplece of a tube consecting with a tank of nitrous-oxide over Mr. Riggs's mouth and had turned on the gas. Mr. Riggs took a great many deep inhalations. Presently the look of anguish vanished from his lace and an expression of periect delight took its place. -m-m-m!" he mumbled through the

"M-m-m-m is to induce a deep frown.

The dentist's face assumed a deep frown.

"keep still!" he said. "I'm afraid the gas
has no effect on you."

"The hell it ain't! Hoopilie-e-e-e."

He had torn the mouthpleee from his lips
and was whirling it around with great rapidity.

and was whirling it around with great rapidity.

"Stop that!" cried the dentist, "or I'!!—"

"Stop what? Hey? Biff! Hoopilie-e-e-e".

The mouthpicce struck the dentist on the nose. The next moment Mr. Riggs fell back in a comfortable position in the chair and kicked his feet into the air. Unfortunately, one foot struck the hig windew name. The glass fell to the sidewalk and broke into a hundred pieces. The hole in the windew seemed to give Mr. Riggs great delight.

"What's the matter with me? Hey? Pull me teeth if r' dare! Hoopili-e-ee!"

A pair of forceps flew through the hole out into the street. At that moment Dr. Lightfoot and Mr. Thompson, who had heard the crash of glass, burst into the room.

For heaven's sake!" excisimed Mr. Thompson. "What.—"

Mr. Riggs had raised himself in his chair to

Mr. Riggs had raised himself in his chair to

Mr. Rigga had raised himself in his chair to see who the intruders were. Seeing two men standing in the doorway he seized a tray of burs and pluggers, which lay beside the chair, and threw them at Mr. Thompson's head.

"What the heil do you want here? Hey? Get out or Pil puil you teeth!"

"Here!" cried the dentist. "Help me hold him! Ho's half full of gas and it won't work."

The two men grasped the situation in an instant and threw themselves upon Mr. higgs. The druggist seized one arm, the Dootor selzed the other, and the dentist tried to force his head back. There being no one to hold his feet Mr. Riggs kicked about as though his legs were windmills. In one of their flourishes they came in contact with a bracket which supported the dettist's instruments and his bottles of gold and amaigam. The tracket, instruments, and all flew to the colling and fell scattering all over the room.

"Hore, this won't do!" said the Doctor. "You fellows hold him and I'll get some chloroform." chioroform.

The doctor ran down stairs to the drug store,
learing the others to hold Mr. Riggs.

"Leggo o' me or I'll break down the whole
bloody house," cried Mr. Riggs at the top of

t's put him on the floor," said the dentist.

They seized Mr. Riggs and dragged him from the chair. As he sans to the floor his foot shot upward and came in contact with the druggist's stomach. The druggist emitted a howl. Mr. Riggs smiled and said: Sorry I hurt'che', ol' man. lietter iemme

Seed a howl. Mr. Riggs smiled and said:

"Sorry I hurt'che, of man. Retter formes go!"

Then the Doctor returned with a bottle of chloroform and a sponge, and they proceeded to quiet Mr. Riggs. The druggist sat upon his stomach and held one arm. The dentist sat upon his forchead, forcers in hand, holding the other arm down. The Doctor quickly saturated the sponge and proceeded to hold it over Mr. Riggs's nostrils and mouth.

At first the patient kept up a tremendous sattoo upon the floor with his heels. All at once he became quiet. Then his face became distorted with pain and he criod:

"Oh. pull 'em out! Oh. my testh! Kill me! Go on! Kill 'em all out."

And then he sank into oblivion. When he same to, a few minutes later, and had swallowed a glass of ics water, he looked around the room in amaximent. Presently his face lighted up and he placed his finger in his mouth to feel the bare cuma. Then he noticed that he was lying on the floor and his eyes opened in astonishment.

"What's the matter, Doctor?" he said. "Bill I give you any trouble?"

"Oh. no." said the dontist. "You broke a pane of class and threw my best ferreurs into the street and broke a chair and hisked my bracket off, but—" and here a look of deepsatisfaction came into Dr. Estier's face—" I got the foother."

BOBBED WHILE STEALING A RIDE.

Make Him Jump Of a Moving Train. ELEXABETH. Nov. 5.- John Stinnfender, a Polander, who said he lived in New York, was robbed to-day by three tramps while he was stealing a role on a Lohigh Valley freight train. He paid his ferriage to Jersey City, and then stowed himself away in a box car attached to a train, which he was told would stop on a siding in Bayonne. This suited his plans, as he wished to visit friends in Bayonne. Just before the train started three burly tramps clambered into the ear. When there away Stinzlender they ordered him to hand ever his napacy. By this time the train was powling along at a lively pace, and the train was powling along at a lively pace, and the train was on the ear floor thoroughly subdued.

Stinzlender took off his clothes at his captors' command and stool shivering while the trainsy drew lets for them. One got the overcoat, which the Folander at his clothes the burly for \$20, another took the undersont, vest, and a portion of his undersolves, while the third took his shoes and what was left. Then the tween them they made up a suit of their tarm and fattered farmedly, which stim-conder donned. The trains also get to him each was been heard in the proposes om pelled stinzfender to jump of. He was bad y pruised, but managed to reach this city and relate his experience. He was sent to Centreville. stealing a ride on a Lehigh Valley freight

perience. He was sent to Centreville

Raidel the Theatre and Held It.

San Francisco, Nov. 5 .- About midnight last night twelve men took forcible possession of the National Theatre. The watchman employed to guard the premises was locked up in a room in the theatre. To be a resistance was called, but the men kept nossession all night. This act is the outseme of the litigation be-tween Percy Hunning and John C. Byrnes in which a half interest in the theatre is in-wolved. The raid was made at the inetigation of Hunting.

"Dink" Wilson Convicted of Murder.

Synamuse, Nov. 5 .- After being out all night the jury in the case of Julius R. alias "Dink" Wilson, at 8:45 o'clock this morning brought Whose has the school to be fraing brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict with that cooless which has characterized his demeanor throughout the trial. The jury retired at 7 o'cleek last night. On the first ballot the jury stood 11 for murder in the first degree and 1 for school degree. A NEW LAW FOR THE MILITEA.

Mow It is Proposed to Secure a Closer No. tlans! Supervision of State Troops. WASHINGTON, New &-The bill which Mr. Curtis introduced into the House, shortly before the adjournment of Congress, for pro-moting the officiency of the militia, was presumably brought forward in order to be ready foraction next month or thereafter, and meanwhile to be subjected to public comment.

It is a measure of much interest, aiming, as it does, to steer between the extremes of too izations and too little interest in the improvement of these organizations, which receive annual appropriations from Congress. In the last Congress the opposition met by Mr. Curtis's bill on the same subject came wholly from those who feared that it would too greatly nationalize the militia. And against the present measure, too, similar objections will no doubt be urged. But the Constitution is so clear in defining the respective prerogatives of Congress and the States on this point that it is only necessary to bring any particular provision to that test to determine whether it is in accordance with law.

The bill begins by making the familiar distinction between the organized and the unorganized militia, denominating the former the National Guard and the latter the Reserve Militia. It is curious to recall that in the last Congress the jealousy of Federal control went so far as to object to this title of National Guard, although it was shown that it had already been voluntarily chosen and applied by a great part of the States. But so sensitive were the opponents of the measure on that score that it was proposed by its friends to abandon the word National rather than allow it to be defeated on that ground.

Succeeding sections show how the National Guard shall be constituted, what exemptions from service shall be allowed, and how the troops shall be called into the United States service. In all these matters the chief objection will probably be that they seem to establish under the direct authority of Congress what the States already maintain themselves by virtue of their own legislation and customs. For example, section 4 provides for an Adjutant-General in each State and Territory. whereas the States have such officers now. Section 5 requires the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress in his annual report an abstract of the returns of these Adjutants-Gen eral, with such comments as he may deem neceran, with such comments as no may deem necessary; and at present the Secretary habitually makes comments upon the militia in his annual report, while under the law he transmits the abstract of returns just spoken of prior to a fixed date in February. Section 6 prescribes that the National Guard shall be instructed in the army system of drill and tactics, as in fact it usually, though perhaps not exclusively, now is instructed.

the abstract of returns just spoken of prior to a fixed date in February. Section 6 prescribes that the National Guard shall be instructed in the army system of drill and tactics, as in fact it usually, though perhaps not exclusively, now is instructed.

The objection to the specification of these various points in the proposed law does not seem to be well founded. The pending act is designed to take the place of much wholly observed to the place of much wholly observed to the place of much wholly observed to the place of much wholly observed the place of much wholly observed to the place of the provisions in stead of attempting to override them. The Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia in certain specified cases, and the simple question is whether section 2 and sections 7 to 13 inclusive of the pending bill come within those specified instances. If they do, the power of Congress to legislate for the purpose is beyond question. Again, the Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to provide not only for organizing and arming but for disciplining the militia, while the only reservation to the States respectively is that of the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. It would therefore appear that the various provisions spoken of alove conform to the authority thus vested in Congress, and that even if the States in the lack of legislation by the latter body on some points have made regulations of their own, it is yet within the power of Congress to cover the subject by its own laws. On the other hand, the States are not compelled to keep up organizations established by themselved and not by Congress.

Aleading provision of the new measure is that which appropriates \$600,000 annually for armi

now as then it will not be surprising to see this polley repeated.

The chief remaining features of the bill are those which relate to encampments and inspections. Seeion 21 requires every organization of the National Guard not excused by the Governor of its State or Territory to go into camp or else into a United States fort for instruction at least five consecutive days in each year, to be assembled for drill at least twelve times each year, and to be inspected annually by one of its National Guard officers. The succeeding section provides for the detail of army officers, as at present to inspect a State camp.

by one of its National Guard officers. The aucceeding section provides for the detail of army officers, as at present, to inspect a State camp, while section 23 contains a new provision for the continuous details of such officers for any State National Guard, permitting the Governor to commission them during the detail with such rank as he may deem proper.

So far as camp duty is concerned, the section on that subject is practically worthless, since it allows the Governor to excuse any organization that he may choose to excuse from such duty. The difficulty in the case is that if a State's share in the annual appropriation of Congress should be made to depend on the rules for encampments established by the latter, some of the States might give up their share rather than be subjected to it. An encampment is coatly, and in some States and Territories where large expenses are incurred during any year for calling out the milital to suppress riots, or in other field duty, the encampments may naturally be omitted. Again, in New York, under a very excellent system, and in camp every other year, but for more than five days. Ferhaus rather than change the present system. New York would forego her share of the appropriation, which is very small compared with the annual outlay of her own Logislature for the same purpose. Or, again, all the States affected might combine to defeat

compared with the annual outlay of her own Logislature for the same purpose. Or, again, all the States affected might combine to defeat such a provision; and hence the privilege of excusing the troops from camp is inserted, which is likely to rob it of effect, except as an indication of the wishes of Congress.

Such are the leading provisions of a measure which may well attract attention among the National Coard organizations of the country offers the measure billion of the country of the reassembling of Congress.

Flower Show in the Industrial Building. A press view of the flower show in the In dustrial building was given yesterday afternoon. The show will be opened to the public to-day, and will last throughout the week. Much care has been expended upon the exhibit by well-known horticulturists. The entrance on Lexington avenue has been dressed with flags, white shrubbery and evergreens in tubs line the sides of the vestibule. In the main corridor an Australian tree forn occupies central position. Around this are grouped rare paims and potted plants, while to one side rare paims and potted plants, while to one side is a superb collection of chrysanthemums. In the roar of the main corridor is the flower hoots, covered with an awning of wild smilax. From the centre of the roof are festoons of sured to the sides and corners, while the spaces between the galleries are draped with ropes of laurel. Part of the first gallery will be given up to the kindergartens.

Among the parrons are Mr. C. Loring Brace, Mr. Chauncey M. Depow, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

The Preacher Saved the Audience from Panis CAMBRIDGE. Mass., Nov. 5 .- An incendiary started a fire in the Inman Street Universalist Church to-night while the big auditorium was crowded with people. The pastor, the Rev. George W. lycknell, had just begun his sermen when he smelled smoke. Stepping back a few pares he notified two members of the two men hanted for the fire, and found a brisk blaze beneath the auditorium. They extinguished it with difficulty. The worshippers knew nothing of the danger.

The Budy was Mrs. Garshansky'r.

The body which was found in the East River. near the Atlantic Dock, on Saturday, and which was taken to the Brooklyn Morgue, was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Kate Gar-shansky of 357 Gran I street, this city. Mrs. Garathansky disappeared on Oct. 28, and it is thought that she drowned herself while tem-porarily insane. She had been in poor health and had recently undergone three surgical operations. She leaves a husband and three children. NOTES OF THE JEWS.

"The Jew," says the Joseph Fore, "played a great part in the Expection at Chicago. Out of 600 participants on the Midway Plaisance it is said 400 were Jawa." A new journalistic candidate for the favor of the

Jewish community of this city is the Joseph Here'd, the first number of which is dated Nov. S. The editor says that the paper "will always be intensely Jewish without a particle of alloy in its composition."

Rabbi Wise is not hopeful of the success of the farming experiments of a few of the Jews of this country. In speaking of them he says: "The public will de weil to regard with suspicion any one who claims to be looking for lands with a view to purchasing them for Jewish agricultural colonies." The Jews of New York have contributed the sum of \$80,000 within a year in behalf of the new wing of the Montenors Hospital. The total receipts for the hospital

completed there will be accommodations for 800 pa-tients of the incurable class. The "gigantic ghette" which has become the home f the main body of the Jews of New York is described "The side streets that either cross East Broadway at right angles or else run par-allel to it have radically changed their inhabitanta. Even Cherry street has become a 'Jew's lane,' bounding the ghetto to the east, while Market, Scammel and Willet streets, and Rivington respectively border it at the south, north, and west." A Jewish migration to the upper part of the city has been begun.

"The Jews of New York," says the Release Jone have developed a fairly adequate communal educational system. The institutions embraced in this ave tem include the Hebrew free schools and the Taimud Torah schools for the younger children, the liebrew Technical Institute and Louis Down-town School for the industrial branches, and the Jewish Theological cational facilities offered by institutions not peculiarly or exclusive; reducational in character, as the kinder

A notable report has just been issued by the United Hebrew Charities of this city. There have been many thousands of applicants for relief or for employment during the year, a very large proportion of whom were Russians who have been but a short time in this country. Many chronic invalids received assistance. The total receipts of the year were close upon \$179,000, nearly all of which was disbursed. The report says: "The crowded condition of the east side district where the immigrant Jewish population is so largely in excess of the former ratio, alarms all right-minded "If the public," said Manager Rosenau. could see the wretchedness there, both their tear ducts and their purses would be opened."

Only Jewish spinsters are eligible for membership the Young Ladies' Charitable Society of New York, which was organized this year. Those of them who enter into wedlock after joining the society are permitted to retain their membership.

"There is no valid objection to a Jew marrying out side of his religion," says the Joseph Tidings, "and, if a Jew of one sex and a Christian of the opposite sex love each other, let them marry." It must be said that there are but very few Jews who agree with this opin-

Some remarkable statements are copied by the Jeeus Titlings from the Sabbah Visitor, Here are some of them: "In banking alone, the Jews of New York city repremercial life, the Jews have been making strides which attract attention in every department in which they are engaged." "Close observers of affairs are of opinion that within half a century the Jews will control the The soul of Rabbi Voorsanger of San Francisco i

Jews are travelling through Siberia that they may reach the Pacific Ocean and take passage for California. were tillers of the soil, but as they are not, they wil need the help of the Jewish Alliance. The San Francisco Jestih Progress prints a heart rending account of the wretched condition of the im-poverished Jewish residents of New York who came

troubled by the report that a multitude of Russian

from Russia. It is but fair to say that many of them are not in as hard straits at this time as they were In the paper which Miss Julia Richman of this et-"The Russian-Polish Jews are suspicious, dissatisfied. and always want pay and preferment shead of the

knowledge and desterity acquired. They are servita, almost cringing when they start, but they soon become arrogant and impertinent, and have almost a craze to get away from actual work themselves, to get at the commercial side and employ others to do the work. They also marry young and come under another gen-eral class I discriminate against, viz., those nationalties that marry young." Rabbi Werthelmer of Dayton avers that " there ar

favoring them with a poppy and mandragora sermo that soothes the nerves and converts the synagogu into a dormitory and the temple into a tomb. This drowsy syrup—this symphony of idioms, this Orienta perfume of verbosity, this rhythmic metronome of rhetoric, has become the ta-ra boom-de-ay of the Jewisl While immigration from most European countries although it speaks of the "reserve in the has been less for this year than for other years, Russo Treasury nuthorized and required" by the

Jewish immigration has suffered no decrease. Even during the months of July and August, the most serious period of financial disturbance and industrial depression, as many as 10,000 Russian Jews arrived a the part of New York. There is haely to be a still larger influx of the race next year.

Rabbi Brickier of Rochester persistently advocates the holding of religious services in the synagogues on Sundays. Even among the orthodox Jews there are very many who never, or tarely ever, go to the Satur day service. Rabbi Brickner says: "It is impossible for most men to attend divine service on Saturday, Business demands their attention. Sundar is the day set apart for this purpose by the people among whos we live. On that day business is practically suspended.
Why should the Jews not worship with the majority Does may special significance attach to Saturday True, it has been recognized as the day of worship for the Jews since time immemorial. But times have

When Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" was perermed in San Francisco a short time ago, with Mr. Irving as Shylock, Habbi Voorsanger was among the spectators. In speaking of the chief character of the play, he says: "Shylock is not the Jew of history; he is a fancy, a cather ragged web from the brain of an author who never knew a Jew, or if he knew a few Jews at a time when, by decree of Edward the Con feesor, England was a closed realm to them, looked at them only with eves jaundiced by centuries of more-moved and ever-increasing prejudice. Of Mr. Irving's impersonation of Shylock the rabbi says: "Irving shows exactly what a poor devil of a Jew may become when peatered by a diration, disdained by an Anto nio, contemptuously kicked by a magnifice like Hassanto, slandered by an imbecile like his own serval Gobbo, and deceived by his own flesh and blo tricked into becoming a thief by a profigate like

Business Rotices. A wife's duty to her family should lead her to give Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for all throat atoments. All druggists. Trial bottles, 10 cents.

DIED.

PORTFOUS,-On Sunday, Nov. 5, James Graham Porteous, at his late residence, 189 West 74th st. in the flat year of his age.
Relatives and friends, also members of Jahland

Relatives and Friends, also members of Zehland Lodge No. 34, Enights of Phythias are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Bloom-ingdate Returm Church, northeast corner of their at-and Houlevard, Tuesday evening at Sociock, Interment at Fitchburg, Mass.

A -WOODLAWN CEMETERY OFFICE CO EAST 280 ST. WOODLAWN STATION 24 TH WARD, ARLES BAILHOAD.

Special Hotices.

A .- THE HOLLY WOOD HOTELS, Long Branch. N. J., Opens June 1, 1893.

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BROWN'S CAMPRORATED SAPONA.
CEGUS DESTIFIED to the best tooth powder in the
world for preserving the teeth. "REFRESHING AND
DELICIOUS." 25 cents a bester.

Meligious Motices. ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN ... come to John Street
A. M. E. Church to-day, at I. F. M., to hear Evangelist
E. d. Pearson and A. C. Dixon of Brookiyu. Reats free
district open to ladicy.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONS, 26c., for sale forming; no payment in advance. SPENCER'S "First Frincipies." Biology," "Fry. Schology," "Sociology," "Essays." "Nocial Statics." "Justice," "Education." PRATT, 155 cin av.

Dew Publications.

NEEDED CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The Silver Purchase Repeal bill has finally become a law, and, for the present, at least, all danger of the displacement in this country of the gold standard by that of silver as the re sult of the Government purchases of the metal, has been averted. Free silver coinage, too, has been so decisively rejected by the nation, through its representatives, that further offorts in its behalf are hopeless, and although the Repeal bill has tacked on to it a stump speech in favor of bimetallism it enacts nothing practical toward establishing it. The business of the country will, therefore, continue to be conducted, as it has been since 1834, on the basis of gold alone. The single gold standard having been

thus permanently adopted the matter next in order for consideration is the maintenance in the year ran up to \$120,000. When the new wing is at par with gold of our silver and paper money We have now in circulation in the country silver dollars, silver fractional coins, and silver certificates representing dollars, amounting altogether to \$448,750,000, and \$50,000,000 more are soon to be coined. We have of paper money \$340,000,000 old greenbacks, \$153,-000,000 Treasury notes, and \$200,000,000 national bank notes. The silver coins and silver certificates derive one-half of their currency value from the fact that they are received by the Government and by the people as the equivalent of gold, and the greenbacks. the Treasury notes, and the national bank notes get the whole of theirs from public confidence in their redeemability in gold on presentation. The maintenance of the gold standard for our currency depends, therefore entirely upon popular faith, and to prevent this faith from being impaired, as it was last spring, by the export of gold from the country, is of the highest in portance. Practically, the duty of fortifying , it devolves upon the Government alone. The banks are not required to pay these depositors, nor debtors their creditors, in actual gold coin. The silver dollars, the greenbacks, and the Treasury notes are by law a legal tender: the sliver certificates are convertible only into silver dollars, and bank notes are payable in anything that is legal tender. The greenbacks and the Treasury notes, if the Government should fail to redeem them in gold on demand, would immediately fall below par in gold, and they would drag down with them not only the national bank notes, but the sliver coin and the silver certificates.
It is hardly credible, but it is the fact, that

Congress has never yet made provision for preventing the depreciation of our currency below par in gold. It has put on record numer ous declarations in favor of keeping every dollar equal to every other dollar, and, by implication, equal to the gold dollar, but it has not clothed the Secretary of the Treasury with the power necessary to make these declarations The Resumption act does not mention gold" at all, but provides only for redemption in "coin," and it applies to none but the old legal tenders. The Sherman act, indeed, authorizes the Secretary to redeem the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion "in gold or silver coin at his discretion." but it does not instruct him how to procure gold, if he should desire to exercise his discretion in favor of that metal. The silver coin and silver certificates are not exchangeable for gold; and, as I have said the national bank notes are redeemable in silver dollars or in any kind of legal tender paper money. At this moment, therefore, the rhole mass of our currency other than gold and gold certificates, amounting in round numbers to \$1,200,000,000, rem ins at par with gold merely because nobody demands gold for it. If the demand should be made, the Government has only about \$85,000,000 with which to meet it, and it has no power to procure more. It might, indeed, get a little, as a matter of favor, from the holders of it here and in Europe, by selling them bonds in pursuance of a strained construction of the Resumption act, but it could apply even what it thus obtained only to the redemption of the old legal tenders and to nothing else.

Senator Sherman, in the last speech which he made in the Senate, just before the passage of the Silver Purchase Repeal act, called attention to the small and diminishing stock of gold in the Treasury, and read a bill which he proposed to offer when the opportunity arrived for it authorizing the issue of three per cent three-year "coin" bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000, "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the parity of all forms of money coined or issued by the United States, and to strengthen and maintain the reserve in the Treasury authorized and required" by the Resumption act. Even this proposed act says nothing about "gold," and, Resumption act, it does not establish such reserve nor require it to be in gold. It has, indeed, frequently been said, and by

nobody more frequently than by Senator Sherman himself, that the Resumption act provides not only for the redemption in cold of the old legal tenders, but for keeping them at par with gold, and for the establishment and maintenance in the Treasury of a gold reserve for the purpose of redeeming them in gold. of at least \$100,000,000. A belief that such a provision of law exists led to the alarm felt last spring when the gold in the Treasury fell to near \$100,000,000, and to the clamor then made for the sale of bonds to replenish it. Senator Sherman, in the speech just mentioned, also denounced as a breach of faith the paying out for other purposes than the redemotion of the greenbacks of the gold nov remaining in the Treasury, on the ground that it was originally provided for redemption pur poses only. The truth is that the accumulation of gold to which he refers was made by himself, in 1877 and 1878, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, upon his own responsi bility and without any warrant of law. The Resumption act plainly provided for the re-tirement and cancellation of the legal tenders. and for nothing else, and when, in gress forbade their retirement and cancella tion it practically forbade their redemption Secretary Sherman, however, ingeniously de vised a scheme to give the act some kind of efficacy. He said in a speech delivered at Toledo, C., Aug. 26, 1878;

My predecessors had taken no steps under the provisions of the Researchin act. When I assumed the duties of my present office I determined it would be successively assumed in a second to be surplus revenue, the sum of \$100,000,000 or yell only, and that it ought to be commutated at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month from the lat of May, 1877, to the date of resumption.

It is, therefore, to Mr. Sherman and not to Congress that the credit is due of contriving the means of establishing gold payments in 1870, and to say that his device, although adopted and carried out by his successors, has the force of an act of Congress, is to say that which is not true. A clause in the act for extending the charters of the national banks, passed in 1882, and misdescribed by Mr. Sherman as "one of the appropriation bills." did. indeed, recognize the existence of the \$100. 500,000 gold reserve, but it provided no means for keeping it up to the \$100,060,000 limit This act is the only one in the whole body of the acts of Congress which mentions the reserve fund at all, and when it was under consideration in the Senate, in 1882, several Senators expressed their regret that no law for the creation or maintenance of the fund existed. The fund was referred to as existing n fact, however, and this, they hoped, would suffice. Senator sherman himself said in his speech in the Senate, heretofore mentioned; There is no law whatever that has any reference to this fund in any of the various acts that have been passed upon the subject."

In any event the Resumption act, it is admitted on all sides, needs an amendment proiding for the issue of bonds payable expressly in gold, principal and interest, and at a ower rate of interest and for a shorter term than those which are authorized by it as it now stands. Conceding that under the net the secretary might now sell bunds to maintain gold payments, the only bonds he could offer would be 4 percent, bonds having thirty year to run, 4% per cent. bonds having fifteen years to run, or 5 per cent, bonds having ten years to run, and all payable in "coin." To issue

any of these three classes of bonds now would be so extravagantly wasteful that, as Mr. Sher-man well said in advocating his proposition for a short term 3 per cent. bond, no Secretary of the Treasury would dare to do it. Besides amendment in this respect there should be a legalization of the gold fund arbitrarily created by Mr. Sherman in 1877 and 1878 and maintained by his successors, and power should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to replenish it whenever it was necessary by the sale of bonds for gold, not only for the benefit of the old legal tenders, but for that of the Treasury notes issued for purchases of silver. Even the silver certificates should be made redeemable in gold, as well as in silver. if we are to make effectual the declaration of the Repeal bill in favor of "such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of the coins of the two metals." MATTHEW MARSHALL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange Sales and Hungs of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Nov. 4, 1893. UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

High-eat 112 108 104 100 101 2 0834 3000 Aia, Cass A 18 2000 Aia, Class B 104 2000 Aia, Class B 104 2000 Aia, Cur. F 48 2000 Aia, F 46b 2-3s of 684 2000 Va. F 46b 2-3s of 684 2000 Va. G 48c T. R. S 7 624 624 624 BAILBOAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000 | Long Roles | Long R

| 10 Filit A P. M. 12 de | 110 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116

Total sairs of railway bonds (par value), \$6,293.000 HAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

HI AREA

High Los
of the list of the lis ### Adams Express | Open | Display | Adams Express | Leaf 200 Chie, A Essat III, pf. us. 185-07 Chicago dus. 00-1 7504 Curago dus. 120 7545 C. C. C. & St. L. 38 166-48 Chie, 4 N. W. 107 15 Chie, 4 N. W. 107 180256 C. R. 40 St. P. 35436 264364 C. W. & St. P. 35436 1 30

8/258 Distilling & C. F.
100 K. T.
107 Edison E. H.
107 Edison E. H.
470 Evans & T. H.
480 Fine & T. H.
490 Fine & T. H.
215 Linois Central.
The lews Central.
The lews Central.
1320 lews Central D. H.
140 Kentral & D. M.
140 Kentral & D. M.
140 L. E. & Western H.
170 L. E. & Western H.
170 Lakenhore L. R. & Western, 19
L. F. & Western pt. 19
L. Cours. N. A. & U. 10
L. Minn. & S. L. 13
Minn. & S. L. 19
Minn. & S. L. 1 415 Mobile 4 Ohio 10
400 Morris & Essex 150 1
745 Natt Starch 1156
17 Nath C. & St. L. C2
1540 Natt L. Oil. 10
200 New Cent. Coal. 154
1843 N. J. Central 1755 1
4032 N. V. Central 104 1
309 N. Y. Central 104 1
309 N. Y. Central 104 1
309 N. Y. Central 105 1
1507 Natt Cordage 2
200 North American 54
8064 N. Y. & New Eng. 554
8064 N. Y. & New Eng. 554
123 N. Y. & N. H. 107 1
2240 N. Y. C. St. L. 18 D. 55
100 N. Y. C. St. L. 18 D. 55
100 N. Y. C. St. L. 18 D. 55
100 N. Y. L. & W. J. 154
801 N. Y. L. & W. J. 155
100 Onlario & N. J. C. St. 1
15500 Onlario & N. J. C. St. 1
15500 Onlario & N. J. C. St. 1
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200 Oregon R. & N. 2 100 Oregon lind 1184
115 Oregon R. A. 20
115 Oregon R. A. 20
120 Oregon R. A. 20
1210 Pacific R. A. 1184
1210 Patie. C. 20
1214 Patie. C. 20
1214 Patie. C. 20
1214 Patie. C. 20
1215 Patie. C. 20
1216 Patie. C. 20
1226 Patie. 1034

Total sales, 1,690,349 shares UNLISTED DEPARTMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Committee | Department Transactions | False | Fals BANK STOCKS. Felm. Open High-175 American Exchange 150 150 10 Fourth 200 200 Righ 150 150 200 200

SUNDAY, NOV. 5. The sum of the Treasury balances at the 200, a decrease as compared with the pre note circulation outstanding, \$209,507,802, increase for the week of \$243,438 Balance of deposits to redeem national bank notes, \$21,318,105, an increase for the week of \$314,071.

The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week were \$9,416,071, against \$8,466,236 the previous week and \$12,055,896 for the corresponding week of last rear. The imports of specie were \$280,000, of which \$277,008 was gold, making total specie imported since Jan. 1, \$60.628,403. Exports of specie were, gold \$6,000, and silver \$327,860, a total of \$333,800, against \$620,160 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 have been, gold \$70,214,206, and silver \$26,685,764

The weekly bank statement shows: Leans \$317,324,400 \$402,343,300 lnc \$5,056,500 \$100 \$100,000 \$100, Reserve \$157,102,000 \$163,866,600 Inc. \$4,763,700 Re've re'd. 108,315,425 111,853,150 Inc. 5,537,755 Surplus. \$48,787,475 \$52,013,450 Inc. \$3,225,976 The surplus a year ago was \$2,678,525, and two years ago. \$6,985,150.

The Steamer W. W. Colt Burned, WASHINGTON. Nov. 5 .- The steamer W. W. Coit, which has been engaged in the excur sion business the past season, was destroyed by fire at the wharf before daylight this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Coit was owned by Herbert Plass of New York, and was insured for \$25,000 in Alexandria agencies.

A Police Captain Suspended. Police Superintendent Smith suspended Cap. Lange of the Seventh precinct. Jersey

City, yesterday for failing to report the fight between Policeman Hunt and bergeant Wils-husen on Saturday morning. MARINE INTELLIGENCE MINIATORE ALMANAC -- THIS DAY

Sandy Hook, & 55 | Gov. Island, 6 30 | Hell Gate., 8 19 Arrived-SUNDAY, NOV. &

Se La Gascopne, Santelli, Havra,
Se Charios, Peiera, Rotterdam,
Se Charios, Peiera, Rotterdam,
Se Charios, Peiera, Rotterdam,
Se Nasaia, Ludwig, Hamburg,
Se Nutheld, Cassap, Swansea,
Se Asiral, Nichols, Shieida,
Se Colorado, Evans, Usiveston,
Se Il Sud, Higgins, New Orieans,
Se Orinoco, Frazer, Bermuda,
Se Niagara, Hoyt, Nassau,
Se Hindoo, Dourlass, Hull,
Se Cottage City, Bennett, Fortland, Ma,
Se Wyanoke, Soar, Norfolk,
Se Hierman Winter, Nickerson, Boston,
Bark Moely Don, Lewis, Hamburg,
For later arrivals see First Pare For later arrivals see First Page.

Se La Champagne, from New York, at Havre. Se Excelaior, from New York, at Port Eads. PIGHTED.

se Anchoria, from Moville for New York Se Eiruria, from Queenstown for New York, Se Port Albert, from tilbraliar for New York, Se Martello, Iron Hull for New York, Se Virginian, from Liverpool for New York,

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS.

Algorquin, Charleston..... Algiera New Grieans. City of Birmingham, Favantoil Ton INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Dut Tirday Line Tree feet Non. 7 Antwern Rotterdan Glaszow Wassland. Inc Wednesday, Non. 8.

Dur Phuraday, Nos. 9. Hamburg Colon Rotterdam Due Friday, Soc. 10 Hamburg. Due Barmday, Nos. 11.

Financial

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OFTHE Pacific Railroad Co.

MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1803. MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK, Oct. 38, 1808.
To the Holders of the Consolidated Merigage Bonds of
The Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
In view of the existing conditions of the Northern
Pacific Railroad Company and of the impending default on the interest due on the Consolidated Merigage
Bonds on the 1st of December, the undersigned have been constituted a Reorganization Committee by the Cerman and American holders of such bonds for the general protection of their interests in the present committee by the dillon and in future reorganization.

Adams as its Chairman and Gen. Louis Pitzgerald as its Vice Chairman.

Bondholders are invited to send to the Chairman or Secretary their addresses, with the amounts of their respective holdings.

The committee has organized with Mr. Edward B.

EDWARD D. ADAMS. LOUIS FITZGERALD, CHARLES LANIER.

J. D. PROBST, J. D. Probst & Co. Vinslow, Lanter & Co. JAMES STILLMAN,

NATIONAL City Bank
ERNST THALMANN, Ladenburg, Thalmann & On. A. MARCUS, Secretary, Mili Building.

INSURE YOUR TITLE. An abstract is worthless as a protec-

It is a mere opinion based on such facts as the examiner has happened to learn relating to the title.

It is what the defendants had in Howell va. Lab-vitt, 25 N. Y., 617, and it set out very carefully the foreclosure in 1857 of the morigage through which the defendants title came. It showed that the fore-closure proceedings were regular and the title good. But the plaintiffs, the children of the original mort-gagor, proved that their father, against whom the mortgage had been foreclosed, had been dead several mortgage had been foreclosed, had been dead several weeks when the foreclosure suit was commenced, and that although the report of the foreclosure was perfect, the whole proceeding was based on a mis-take as to fact and was worthless. The Court of Appeals awarded the plaintiffs the property. The various persons through whom the title had passed during the previous twenty years found their abstracts of no avail and had to bear the whole less out of their

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST CO Offices 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Z.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$2,701,084.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS, - - \$1,000.000 In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trastee for Corporations, firm, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. EDWIN PACKARD, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President. GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY. Trens. and Mon.

J. NELSON BORLAND, Accest. Secretary DIRECTORS. Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederic Cromweil,
George F. Baker,
Robert Goelet,
Robert Goelet,
Robert Harriman,
H. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
J. Hood

DIRECTORS.

Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvis,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Rich

KNICKERBOCA 284 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST. Branch, 18 Wall St. and 8 Nassau DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President, CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President, JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President. FRED'R L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary. Interest Allowed on Beposits,
Checks pass through Clearing House same as on
city banks,
Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates, and as
Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financiai Agent for States, railroads and corporations.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS....... \$1,000

Dividends and Interest.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia-Battway Company

CONSOLIDATED FIVES OF 1956. The undersigned, representing and controlling a very

arge amount of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Consolidated 5s of 1956, have been appointed Committee to protect the interests they now repre sent or that may be confided to them.

Ilaving in view prompt and concerted action looking toward foreglosure of the mortgage, unless the coupons are paid within the three months allowed by the deed of trust, they invite such bondholders as desire to jois with them to send their addresses and the amount of their respective holdings to the GALLATIN NATIONAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1893. P. D. TAPPEN, ABRIAN ISELIN, JR., of A. Iselin & Co THOMAS DENNY, of Thomas Denny & Co. W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,

Elections and Meetings. MANHATTAN HAILWAY COMPANY.

MANHATTAN HAILWAY COMPANY,
N. 71 Broadway, New York, Oct. 4, 1868.
The annual incesting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Radiway Company will be held at the company's office, in New York city, No. 71 Broadway, on the second Wedneeday of November next theing the stoned Wedneeday of November next theing the 8th day of said month), at 12 o'clock noon.
A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.
The directors thus elected will be ex-officio directors also of the Netropolitan kievated Estiway Company for the same term.
The transfer books will be closed on Faurrday, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary,

Banhers' Cards. REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, Members New York Stock Exchange, 41 AND 43 WALL ST., NEW YORK, Stocks and Honds bought and sold for cash or upon margin upon favorable terms. Interest allowed upon eposits subject to sight check. Private wires to Boston

DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

for Sale.

CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—On Monroe st., New York, 10 years lease, terms to suit, Address BUBSAM & HORMAN BREWING CO. Stapleton, S.I. N. Y. or call on William BURST, at Breiser's, 122 Fullon st., at 10 A.M.

Business Chances.

10,000 circulais, \$2: 1.000 cards or biliheade, low. Special orders at a few hours notice. Ebuah Printing and Stationery Co., 50 West 30th st. Millinery and Dressmaking.

SEAL SACQUES redyed, repaired, or made into fash-binable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 110 West 39th st; 17 years with the punish London, and Gunther's Sons, oth av.

Machinery.

FOR FALE-A second-hand 20-h. p. engine, in good condition. Apply to engineer Broadway Central